

of the remaining joints fuscous brown; legs and body beneath fuscous brown; abdomen sometimes with a narrow, central, griseous fascia; pronotum with a strong posteriorly directed



Exocentrus polymitus, Dist.

lateral spine; elytra thickly and finely punctate; antennæ about twice the length of body.

Long. 4 mm.

Hab. Natal: Durban (*Bell-Marley*).

XXIV.—*A new Lizard and a new Frog from Borneo.*

By R. SHELFORD, M.A., F.L.S.

Lygosoma (Keneuxia) Vyneri, sp. n.

Habit lacertiform; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb is contained once and a third in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout moderate, obtusely pointed, somewhat depressed. Lower eyelid scaly. Nostril pierced in a single nasal; supranasals present, but not in contact with each other. Fronto-nasal as broad as long, in contact with the rostral but not with the frontal; the latter as long as the fronto-parietals and parietals together, in contact with the first and second supraoculars; five supraoculars, the fifth very small, the second the largest; eight supraciliaries, the first and second largest. Fronto-parietals

and interparietal distinct, the latter rather larger than the former and almost entirely separating the parietals; a pair of nuchals; four labials anterior to the subocular. Ear-opening small. 22 scales round the body; all the scales are smooth; the dorsals are larger than the ventrals. Præanals slightly enlarged. The adpressed limbs overlap. Digits slender, with sharp claws, the basal phalanges cyclotetragonal, the distal strongly compressed; subdigital lamellæ smooth, 20 under the fourth toe. Tail equal in length to head and body. Head greyish olive, some of the scales edged with black; a series of four dorsal scales are black, each scale with a central quadrate olive-grey spot, forming four longitudinal stripes; a dorso-lateral series of scales is olive-grey; sides of neck and body and the limbs covered with brown scales, black-edged; tail greyish olive; ventral surface pale green.

	mm.
Total length.....	132
Head.....	14
Width of head.....	10
Body.....	52
Fore limb.....	19
Hind limb.....	24
Tail.....	66

Hab. Mount Balineau, Muka district, Sarawak.

The type and only known specimen of this species, which has been named in honour of His Highness the Raja Muda of Sarawak, is deposited in the Sarawak Museum. Structurally this skink is very like the other species of the section *Keneuxia*, but it differs from *L. smaragdinum*, Less., by the absence of an enlarged scale on the heel, from *L. olivaceum*, Gray, and *L. vittatum*, Edel., by the smooth dorsal scales.

Rana sariba, sp. n.

Vomerine teeth in two oblique series commencing from the inner posterior angles of the choanæ. Head broad, snout rounded; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum distinct, about one half the size of the eye. Fingers moderate, the first not extending beyond the second, but shorter than it; the tips of the fingers expanded into small disks about two thirds the size of the tympanum; toes half-webbed, their tips expanded into disks which are a little larger than the disks of the fingers; subarticular tubercles well developed; inner metatarsal tubercle prominent, oval; no outer tubercle. The hind limb being carried forwards along the body, the tibio-tarsal articulation just falls short of

the tip of the snout. Skin of the throat and sides of the body with minute tubercles. Reddish brown above, closely marbled with darker brown, tibiae with three dark cross-bars; pale beneath.

From snout to vent 35 mm.

Hab. Mount Saribaw, Samarahan River, Sarawak.

This rather obscure little frog in general appearance resembles small specimens of *Rana Kuhlii*, D. & B., but the distinct tympanum and expanded tips of the digits readily serve to distinguish it from that species. The type and only known specimen (a female) is deposited in the Sarawak Museum.

XXV.—*The Heterogenetic Origin of Fungus-germs and Monads.* By H. CHARLTON BASTIAN, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.

[Plates XIV. & XV.]

SINCE my communication to 'Nature' on this subject, on Nov. 24 of last year, I have been devoting much of my leisure time to further observations on the development and transformations of small Zooglœa masses, with the result that I have abundantly confirmed the truth of my original observations, and have also been able to fill up several gaps in my previous knowledge. I have satisfied myself also that by far the best way for readily investigating these phenomena is to obtain very thin bacterial scums, by using filtered infusions not too strong, and a depth of fluid of rather less than one inch. As all the processes that I have been describing go on in the dark quite as well as in the light, the simplest plan is to filter the infusion, prepared as previously directed*, into small one-ounce earthenware pots, over which the covers are then placed till the time comes for the examination of their contents. If three or four pots are prepared at the same time, they may be opened at will on successive days, or some may be exposed to one temperature and some to another.

It is important to bear in mind two fairly distinct aspects of my observations, corresponding with different stages in the processes described. We have to do (1) with the growth, the individualization, and the processes of segmentation taking place in masses of Zooglœa. We have also to do (2) with

* 'Nature,' Nov. 24, 1904, p. 77.